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could be kept in the House a half dozen terms they would have an influence on questions affecting Indiana interests worth more than a dozen votes each. Unless Indiana discontinue the senseless practice of sacrificing the interests of a district in order that a new and ambitious man may be sent every four years, the State will never occupy a prominent position or exert a large influence in the House. The Journal has no favorites in or out of the delegation, so that it can suggest the expediency of keeping men in the House term after term if they show a special aptitude for congressional work.

THE PRESIDENT'S LACK OF WISDOM.

The events of the past week have demonstrated, if demonstration of that which every well-informed person knew to be the fact was necessary, that the people of the United States of all parties and sections are in favor of the Monroe doctrine, and that they have the courage, when necessary, to enforce it against any, and if need be, every foreign power. But the warning or admonition of the President must, under sober reflection, admit that he has taken the most inopportune time and manner of springing the question upon the business and political world.

The territorial dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana is not a new question; it is more than forty years old, and there is no new emergency requiring hasty action on the part of the United States. Lord Salisbury took six months in which to answer the note of Secretary Olney bringing the matter to fresh notice, but Mr. Cleveland hardly gets off his ducking coat until his return from the Dismal swamp until he sits up all night to write a message to Congress amounting to a threat of war and asking Congress for an appropriation to make an investigation as to whether or not the Monroe doctrine has been invaded by anybody. How much more statesmanlike and businesslike would it have been for him to have first ascertained the facts.

He must have known the financial condition of the country; he knew that within two years, under his administration, the revenues of the country were so short of its expenditures that in time of peace the bonded indebtedness of the Nation had to be increased more than a hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and that the bonds were largely placed abroad; he must have known that a war cloud would bring financial distrust and cause the return of national and corporate securities, and make difficult, if not impossible, the placing abroad of even government bonds, and bring ruin upon business men. The blunder is in precipitating the trouble without first preparing against it.

Only last Monday his Secretary of the Treasury submitted his long delayed report to Congress, in which he stated that no further revenue legislation was needed of this Congress. Yet on Friday, seeing the financial disturbance his message had created at home and abroad, he in his panic sends another message to Congress asking for great and immediate measures for the relief of the treasury and the sustaining of the gold reserve. Ten days ago this relief would have been easy of accomplishment, but the President's hasty and inconsiderate message has so greatly changed the conditions and added doubts to investors of the kind of money they may be compelled to take for the gold they are asked to give now for our securities that they will be slow and exacting.

The Republicans in Congress should, and no doubt will, come to the rescue, and will do everything in their power to relieve the country from the financial blundering of the administration; but, coupled with the relief measures, should be such revenue measures as will insure an income that will meet the expenditures of the government in the future and begin again the reduction of the interest-bearing debt. In this Mr. Cleveland will find more trouble with the Republican friends than he will with the Republicans.

POSSIBILITIES OF ARBITRATION.

A London paper suggests the reference to arbitration of the question whether the Monroe doctrine is applicable to the Venezuelan dispute, and says that if Lord Salisbury proposed such arbitration President Cleveland would not dare to decline it. A Paris cablegram published in the Sunday Journal said it was rumored that Italy will extend to the United States and Great Britain an offer to arbitrate the dispute, but it shows that the public mind naturally tends to arbitration as a means of settling the dispute.

The only question that could be submitted to arbitration as between the United States and England is whether the Monroe doctrine as originally declared, or by a fair interpretation, applies to the present case. As to the dispute between England and Venezuela, the former has already refused to submit to arbitration her claim to the territory lying within the Schomburgk line, which is really the basis of the whole dispute. But the refusal to submit this question to arbitration need not necessarily prevent England from submitting the Monroe doctrine applies to the case, especially if, in view of the threatening aspect of the case, she desires to get out by a side track.

The suggestion of the London paper involves interesting possibilities. Although the question of the applicability of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuelan case is a preliminary one, it is really a turning point in the case, and its determination either way would practically settle the difficulty. Its submission to arbitration would involve some concessions by both parties to the controversy, since they now maintain exactly opposite contentions on the subject, but arbitration always involves concession. If one party could afford to submit that question to arbitration the other could, and such submission would involve no dishonor to either.

It is true, as the London paper says, that if such a proposition should come from England the United States could not well refuse it, as this government is committed to arbitration as a means of settling international disputes in all possible cases. If the proposition should come from Italy it would probably be accepted by the United States, and if rejected by England would strengthen our position. Italy is about the only power in Europe whose arbitration the United States would probably be willing to accept, as she is fairly friendly to the United States, not under British influence.

fluence, and has no colonial interests in the Americas, either present or prospective, that would cause her to be prejudiced against the Monroe doctrine. All this is conjectural, and yet the situation is one that may arise.

HYSTERICAL STATESMANSHIP.

Mr. Cleveland's recent exhibitions of hysterical statesmanship afford conclusive evidence that his cast of mind is not such as to make him a safe President. If he possesses the mental equipoise he certainly does not possess the mental equipoise. He is temperamentally unfit to be at the head of the government.

An article in the Sunday Journal called attention to the lurid rhetoric in which, in his annual message of 1887, he attacked the treasury surplus and urged that no time be lost in making a large reduction in the revenues. Now he is bombarding Congress with special messages, sent in at most inopportune times, begging it to furnish relief against the very conditions which his earlier messages helped to bring about. If he is not known in history as Panic Cleveland he should be called Special Message Cleveland. He has issued more special messages than any President since the civil war, and in every one he has tried to prove himself in the right and some other branch of the government or the people in the wrong. In his message in June, 1893, calling a special session of Congress he said "the present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in unwise laws." When Congress met he fired another special message at them, ponderous and panicky. Since then he has written several special messages and special letters to Congressmen relative to public affairs, and now, after an untimely exploitation of the Monroe doctrine, almost precipitating a financial panic, he caps the climax with another special message which enlightens nobody and adds materially to the difficulties of the situation.

The Journal believes Mr. Cleveland is honest and patriotic according to his light, but he is a blunderer and an unsafe President because an unwise one. He is temperamentally unfit for the position. His recent performances should settle the third-term question forever. The people do not want a President conspicuous only for panicky messages and hysterical statesmanship.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

Among the conjectures and suggestions to which the present dispute between the United States and Great Britain has given rise is that of a pan-American league or alliance for the maintenance and enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. This suggestion came from the representatives of some of the smaller South American states and seems to elicit approval in the larger ones. An official congratulatory dispatch from the Brazilian Congress clearly indicates the attitude of that government, and a press dispatch from the City of Mexico says public sentiment in that country is strongly in favor of the United States. "It is not merely North America," says one paper, "but all the Americas who protest against England's iniquitous attempt to seize the soil of Venezuela."

In the deplorable, and it is to be hoped, remote event of war with England the United States would not feel the necessity of seeking outside assistance, but if war should grow out of the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine the logic of the situation would induce all the independent states of North, South and Central America to make common cause. In that case the united assistance of all these states would be a considerable addition to our naval force. Brazil has eleven armored battle ships, the Argentine Republic five, and several of the South American States smaller numbers. Singly these are not strong navies, but in the aggregate they would afford considerable occupation for such British war vessels as could be spared for duty in western waters. The political results of such an alliance would be permanent, involving a pan-American league which would be a potent factor in the settlement of future questions relating to the Americas.

THE TWO OBSTACLES.

The President and the popular majority in the Senate are the two obstacles in the way of such financial legislation as will enable the government and the country to escape peril. With unreasoning obstinacy the President adheres to his scheme of bond issues to retire the greenbacks, refusing to recognize that the revenues of the government are \$20,000,000 short of the expenditures by the Secretary's own figures, and more than double that amount in fact. Under the present contingencies of keeping up the reserve the revenues should be \$50,000,000 a year in excess of expenditures. The Senators from the silver-producing States, with an astounding recklessness regarding the welfare of the country, and the bulk of the Democratic Senators, with an obstinacy which is only equalled by that quality in the President, threaten to prevent the passage of any measure for the relief of the treasury which does not recognize in some way the free coinage of silver. If the much-threatened Senator Dubois speaks for the free silver element in the Senate, it will not admit a bill to become a law relating to finances which does not recognize the coinage of 60 cents' worth of private silver into a legal-tender dollar, no matter what the distress of the country or of its business interests may be. Indeed, it is not too much to say that if Senator Dubois has been correctly reported his words carry the impression that he and those for whom he speaks, the silver State Senators, would welcome any disaster to the general industry and the business of the Nation if it should end in forcing this country to a silver basis. They would sacrifice the employment, the business and the welfare of millions of people to insure what they imagine to be the interests of a few hundred silver mine owners and a million of people.

The same day that the President sent his panicky message to Congress the Senate took action indicating a purpose to pass a free coinage and irredeemable paper money measure. True, such a measure cannot get through the House, but if the country were not aware of this fact the activity and the threats of the devotees of free coinage would have already filled the business world with fears which would be paralyzed industry.

THE POPULISTS AT LEAST SHOULD BE PROUD

of their triumph. But six, all counted, they have been able to rally thirty-six Senators to a measure proposed by their leader, Mr. Aldrich, which directs the finance committee to do—what? To report by bill or otherwise on the expediency of opening the mints of the United States for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver in the ratio of 16 to 1, and, observe, "to issue an adequate volume of legal-tender notes in the same manner as such notes have heretofore been issued," and so on. And who voted for this resolution of the Populist leader? Six Populists, twenty Democrats, all from the South except Voorhees, and those of the silver States and ten Republicans, showing that on the issue of sound currency there is no difference between the Populists and such Democrats and Republicans as vote with them.

Here the matter stands: The President insists upon a measure which would create a stringency in the money market, which would imperil legitimate business, and a majority of the Senate, composed of two-thirds of the Democratic Senators, the Populists and a fifth of the Republicans, are in favor of a coinage policy which, if adopted, would create a panic such as this country never has witnessed. The Republicans in the House have it in their power to pass a measure which will put revenue in the treasury sufficient to enable the government to meet current demands and replenish the reserve. That done, the House will have demonstrated its wisdom and its devotion to the real interests of the country.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who is believed to be very near Secretary Carlisle, says: "It is believed to-night that the administration proposes to stand its ground. The President and Secretary Carlisle will not issue another bond call even should the entire one hundred million dollar surplus be swept away unless they are authorized to do so by the House of Representatives. They are of the opinion that they see how useless, extravagant and needless it is to keep constantly increasing the public debt and getting nothing lasting in return. It is like throwing the bonds into the fire."

This is wearisome nonsense. For what purpose have the bonds been sold? To go to gold for the reserve. For what purpose has the gold been used? To redeem the greenbacks presented to the treasury. What has been done with the \$160,000,000 of greenbacks which have been redeemed with the gold? They have been mostly paid out to meet the current expenses of the government because of the insufficient revenues. That is, the bonds have been sold to pay the running expenses of the government. If the treasury had been in a condition to have retained in its vaults \$50,000,000 of the greenbacks presented, very few would now be presented for redemption because they could not be taken out of present use. The President and Mr. Carlisle cannot fool the people on so simple a matter, and when they persist in attempting to do so they insult the common-sense intelligence of Americans.

A Washington correspondent, writing of the purposes of the administration, says: "Another reason is that at the present time they do not believe that the bonds would be sold at anything like a reasonable figure for the government, and there is grave doubt among treasury officials if they could be sold at all."

That is, the Democratic policy and practice has in less than three years practically destroyed the credit of the United States, which, when Democracy came into power, was the highest in the world. Indeed, during the last days of Buchanan, with the Democratic rebellion in the South as good as assured, the bonds of the government bearing 6 per cent. interest were sold at 88. This correspondent further declares: "The fact that the administration have placed the good faith and credit of the government in the keeping of a Republican Congress is a disgraceful thing, and they are responsible for whatever may happen."

It is not a Republican Congress. If it were, something adequate would be done. Unfortunately, two-thirds of the Democrats in the Senate, assisted by the Populists and the silver State Republicans, will do nothing. If Mr. Cleveland's party in the Senate would sustain him there could be no trouble.

The buffoon who writes the Cleveland dispatches from Washington for the Chicago Times-Herald declares that it is entirely in the hands of Speaker Reed to have such a measure as the President desires for the issue of bonds and the retirement of the greenbacks become a law. He assumes that the Republicans of the House are mere puppets who will do the Speaker's bidding, and that the cheap-money Democrats, the Populists and the silver State Republicans, who constitute a decided majority of the Senate, will do the Speaker's bidding, even when two-thirds of the whole number are Democrats. This correspondent would make the Republican Speaker a puppet potential with Democrats than the Democratic President.

There is one sentence in Lord Salisbury's letter to Secretary Olney which accepts the force of the Monroe doctrine under certain conditions. It reads as follows: "The British government fully concurs with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial relations of the hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European state would be a highly inexpedient and dangerous thing."

This was doubtless intended for the edification of European governments like Russia and France, and even Germany, which are intent on "a disturbance of existing territorial distribution" about Turkey and in the Orient. The Speaker had excellent material of which to make committees, and it is but fair to say that he has made good use of it. The way and means committee, the similar noninterference committee, have never been so well constituted for work and general unanimity on important questions. The other most important committees represent the largest experience and best ability in the House. And they are constituted of Republicans who are tried in the faith.

The city controller has a right to lay before the Council his views as regards to appropriations and expenditures, and the Council has an equal right to disregard them. Where it becomes a question of difference of opinion or judgment the Council must decide. In the matter of appropriations for the improvement of the fire department the controller may revise the estimates of the Board of safety and the Council may overrule his amendments. He does right to try and keep expenses down, but the Council is the judge as to how much is needed and should be appropriated to place the fire department on a proper basis. The main duty of the controller is to see that money, after it is appropriated, is legally expended, and that accounts and

vouchers are properly audited. He has no controlling power over appropriations. There is a necessity and demand for improvement in the fire department, and while there should be no extravagance or inconsiderate action there should be no hesitation on the part of the Council in appropriating the amount required for necessary improvements. The controller might as well consult the controller on this point, but it is not obliged to, and if it should consult him, it is not obliged to adopt his views.

Johnnie had a little lion. His roar was loud as thunder; Everywhere that lion went Johnnie got some plunder.

International complications cannot prevent the coming of Christmas of time, nor the spending of considerable money by young and old Americans.

"What can a woman do with \$100?" asks an advertiser. She can spend it, respond the sisters in chorus.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Great Sanks. While credit is being given President Cleveland for the plain, patriotic message submitted to Congress, it is but fair to say of him that he has displayed more loyalty in times past than the American people could have had enough in not only the ruling government but in themselves. He is sinking off depression and calamity and steadily advanced along the line of progress.—Richmond Telegram.

The message of President Cleveland appealing to Congress for help to save the country from financial distress shows that he has been stricken with panic. We think it likely that his secretaries influence him differently when he is backed by Olney. He is strong, hopeful and patriotic, but Carlisle sends him into a panic every time he gets near him.—Richmond Palladium.

Let the theory obtain that Great Britain can extend her boundaries on this continent at will, despite the protests of weaker governments, and other powers will not be slow to take advantage of the situation to make acquisitions, and, little by little, will increase their power until finally they be in position to control and direct us on such terms as they may desire.—Fort Wayne Gazette.

The message of President Cleveland is being given for the plain, patriotic message submitted to Congress, it is but fair to say of him that he has displayed more loyalty in times past than the American people could have had enough in not only the ruling government but in themselves. He is sinking off depression and calamity and steadily advanced along the line of progress.—Richmond Telegram.

Old Way with the New Woman. She is beautiful, stately and tall. With respectful and elegant air. She may be called a new woman, but she is the girl that I kissed on the stairs.

She is college-bred, witty and wise. And a red-sailed diploma she bears; But that didn't count when we sat at the table in the twilight that shrouded the stairs.

She is studying Latin and law; She is tracking all crimes to their lairs.—Who is all very well while she doesn't forget.

Who kissed her, last night, on the stairs. She's a woman that's newer than new; She everything ventures and dares; She's a girl that's a new woman, but she is the girl that I kissed on the stairs.

Do you think I'm afraid? Not a whit! I shan't lick at the costume she wears.—I have a heart to try orange blossoms and white—And she promised—last night on the stairs!

THE FINANCIAL FLURRY.

G. Cleveland's Venezuelan message was a liberal Christmas present to the financial bubble.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Proceedings in the stock market indicate that the fools are not all dead, but are being well fished.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

"Wilsonism" is responsible for gold exports. "McKinleyism" encouraged more manufactures and a favorable trade balance.—Albany Journal.

A few petty failures in Wall street are in no sense alarming. There are firms in Wall street that are always waiting for a market to fall.—New York Herald.

The evidence of the last few days has demonstrated the need of a tariff and financial policy which shall render this Nation independent in every sense.—Boston Herald.

What is there in the existing situation that creates "fear and apprehension"? The executive who creates a condition of affairs that is of national and international importance should be a man of great courage and superior to the emergency.—New York Recorder.

London wants to tie her own fingers by throwing thousands of millions of our securities on the Rialto she only reduces the value of her own holdings. It was the head of the ass and not that of the belted warrior she showed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

If long-time gold bonds in small and large denominations are issued they can readily be floated among the people at a rate of interest of 3 per cent. and will be promptly received without partisan feeling.—Toledo Blade.

The American people look to Congress to speak for their honor, their good faith, and their patriotism. Confronted by a crisis, they want to meet it as becomes the inheritors of the most glorious institutions and the most splendid traditions ever known to man.—Washington Post.

A number of gentlemen in Wall street view the Venezuelan affair with keenest disapprobation. But they are always a number of gentlemen in Wall street who view with earnest disapprobation anything that causes them to lose the \$17 they had bet on the long side of the market.—Chicago News.

One of the results of a war between England and the United States would be that after the war a popular national loan would at length be issued in the United States, and also that the United States would at last have a respectable navy. It's a wind that blows nobody good.—New York Herald.

The silver Senators are willing to go to financial ruin to oblige their constituents in their attitude of the fulfillment of attempting to pass any financial measure, or any financial declaration, under pressure and in a rush.—Louisville Commercial.

An American who holds American securities out-and-out has no cause to sell them at a loss on a declining market. It is a good time for bona-fide investors to hold on and to buy. Sensible people will make a special effort to retain their stocks and bonds, and to help the government.—Chicago Post.

As it will enable the executive to borrow money as a law, but there will certainly be attached to it a revenue provision that undertakes to obtain money that will not have to be paid back. The President has refused to sign a tariff bill. If his latest performance was intended to clear the air, it was too clever by half.—New York Press.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Ian Maclaren, the Scotch novelist who has sprung into sudden fame, will come to this country to give a series of lectures. It is said that the habit of smoking green tea cigarettes, which is exceedingly English, is becoming popular among English writers.—Frankfort News.

The protest of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward in behalf of women, against entering upon a war, should have been addressed to Lord Salisbury instead of the President of the United States. It is England that has refused arbitration.—Muncie Times.

The New York bankers are condemning President Cleveland for his late message, but in matters relating to national honor and independence and freedom these bankers are of no more account than an equal number of farmers or workmen.—Marion Chronicle.

The substance of the thing is that the policy of this Nation has always been that of noninterference in the affairs of European nations and to require of them similar noninterference in the affairs of the nations, big and little, on the American continent.—Lafayette Call.

England and America are not so far apart as the boundary of British Guiana, but the result will be that the principle of noninterference with American territory by European monarchies will be fully established, so that there will never be another similar situation.—Elkhart Review.

The statement persistently made by the English press that popular sentiment in this country does not uphold the Monroe doctrine is just as intelligent and reliable as any of our other statements concerning the controversy which the London papers have made.—Terre Haute Tribune.

There isn't going to be any war, but if it should come the boys who wore the blue and they who wore the gray would be ready to march shoulder to shoulder in giving Johnny Bull his third lesson in the art of war.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The American preserve jar.—Covington Republican.

President Cleveland's action as to the Venezuelan boundary question is all right and we honor him for it, but it remains a fact that his policy and that of his party in relation to the tariff has impoverished the Nation and ruined the business of America's industrial and producing in-

terests far more deplorable to the whole people than if the British government were permitted to ride rough shod over the Monroe doctrine.—Lafayette Call.

If Great Britain will not acquiesce in fair propositions and advances on the part of the United States and war becomes a necessity, strong men, good, true and patriotic, will find the means to do well to do before and preserve the honor of the old flag.—Lafayette Call.

The infidelity of the Nation and the infidelity of the Monroe doctrine.—South Bend Tribune.

The message of President Cleveland appealing to Congress for help to save the country from financial distress shows that he has been stricken with panic. We think it likely that his secretaries influence him differently when he is backed by Olney. He is strong, hopeful and patriotic, but Carlisle sends him into a panic every time he gets near him.—Richmond Palladium.